United Nations A/C.2/58/L.21

General Assembly

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Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee
Item 99 (b) of the agenda
Training and research: United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy

Italy:* draft resolution

United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 54/228 of 22 December 1999, 55/207 of 20 December 2000 and 55/258 of 14 June 2001,

Recalling also its resolution 55/278 of 7 August 2001, by which it approved the statute of the United Nations System Staff College,

Reaffirming the role of the Staff College as an institution for system-wide knowledge management, training and continuous learning for the staff of the United Nations system, in particular in the areas of economic and social development, peace and security and internal management,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the first biennial report of the Director of the Staff College on the work, activities and accomplishments of the College,[1] pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 55/278,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the Secretary-General's note and the accompanying report;[1]

2. *Welcomes* the progress made by the United Nations System Staff College, since the entry into force of its statute on 1 January 2002, in pursuing the objectives set forth therein;

3. *Calls upon* all organizations of the United Nations system to make full and effective use of the facilities of the Staff College;

4. *Invites* the Staff College, in developing and implementing its work programme, to focus, inter alia, on activities that can serve to maximize system-

* On behalf of the European Union and the acceding countries (Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia).

[1] A/58/305.

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wide coherence and effectiveness in supporting the coordinated and integrated follow-up to conferences, including, in particular, the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2] and improving service delivery to Member States;

5. *Encourages* the Staff College to provide strategic leadership in order to increase operational effectiveness, promote inter-agency collaboration and strengthen management culture by its own example, including the development of new systems of performance management, flexible and collaborative work structures and cost-effective means of delivering services to clients and beneficiaries;

6. *Calls upon* relevant institutions of the United Nations, including the United Nations University, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the Staff College, to collaborate closely to these ends;

7. *Welcomes* the financial and other support extended by Member States to the work of the Staff College, and invites the international community to strengthen its support for the College, through voluntary contributions in accordance with article VII of the statute, to enable the College to consolidate its distinctive contribution to fostering a cohesive management culture across the United Nations system that is responsive to the requirements of Member States;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit in due course a report on the work, activities and accomplishments of the Staff College to the Economic and Social Council.

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[2] See resolution 55/2.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 94 (g)
Environment and sustainable development: sustainable mountain development

Andorra, Argentina, Costa Rica, Liechtenstein, Peru and Switzerland: draft resolution

Sustainable development in mountain regions

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 53/24 of 10 November 1998, in which it proclaimed the year 2002 as the International Year of Mountains,

Recalling also its resolutions 55/189 of 20 December 2000 and 57/245 of 20 December 2002,

Recognizing chapter 13 of Agenda 21[1] and all relevant paragraphs of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[2] in particular paragraph 42 thereof, as the overall policy frameworks for sustainable development in mountain regions,

Noting the International Partnership for Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions ("Mountain Partnership"), launched during the World Summit on Sustainable Development with the committed support of thirty-eight countries, fifteen intergovernmental organizations and thirty-eight organizations from major groups, as an important approach to addressing the various interrelated dimensions of sustainable development in mountain regions,

Taking note of the Bishkek Mountain Platform,[3] the outcome document of the Bishkek Global Mountain Summit, held at Bishkek from 28 October to 1 November 2002, which was the concluding event of the International Year of Mountains,

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[3] A/C.2/57/7, annex.

03-58885 (E) 311003

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of Mountains, 2002;[4]

2. *Welcomes* the significant results achieved during the International Year of Mountains, which substantially increased awareness of and strengthened interest in sustainable development and poverty eradication in mountain regions, as well as acting as a catalyst for long-term effective action to implement chapter 13 of Agenda 21[1] and paragraph 42 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;[2]

3. *Notes with appreciation* that a growing network of Governments, organizations, major groups and individuals around the world know that mountains are globally important as the source of most of the Earth's freshwater, as repositories of rich biological diversity, as popular destinations for recreation and tourism and as areas of important cultural diversity, knowledge and heritage;

4. *Also notes with appreciation* the effective role played by Governments, as well as major groups, academic institutions and international organizations and agencies, in the activities related to the International Year of Mountains, including the establishment of seventy-eight national committees or similar mechanisms;

5. *Appreciates* the work undertaken by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as the lead agency for the International Year of Mountains, as well as the valuable contributions made by the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations University, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund;

6. *Underlines* that there remain key challenges to implementing sustainable development and eradicating poverty in mountain regions, as well as challenges in the areas of national involvement, support for partnerships and mobilization of financial resources and, against this background:

(a) *Encourages* the United Nations system to enhance efforts to strengthen inter-agency collaboration to achieve more effective implementation of chapter 13 of Agenda 21 and paragraph 42 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

(b) *Also encourages* the continued establishment and development of mountain-related national committees, focal points and other multi-stakeholder mechanisms at the national level for sustainable development in mountain regions;

(c) *Supports* national efforts, within the framework of national development plans, to develop goals and strategic plans for the sustainable development of mountains, as well as enabling policies and laws, programmes and projects;

(d) *Encourages* transboundary approaches to sustainable development of mountain ranges and information-sharing in this regard;

(e) *Also encourages* the collection and production of information and the establishment of databases devoted to mountains so as to capitalize on knowledge to support interdisciplinary research, programmes and projects for informed decision-making and planning;

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[4] A/58/134.

(f) *Supports* the development and implementation of global, regional and national communication programmes to build on the awareness and momentum for change established by the International Year of Mountains;

(g) *Stresses* the importance of capacity-building and educational programmes to enhance awareness of good practices in sustainable development in mountain regions and the nature of relationships between highland and lowland areas;

(h) *Calls for* the strengthening of mountain women's right to resources and their role in their communities and cultures, and in this context welcomes the recommendations of the Thimpu Declaration adopted at the Celebrating Mountain Women conference, held at Thimpu from 1 to 4 October 2002;

7. *Notes* the entry into force of the nine Protocols of the Convention on the Protection of the Alps, which cover transport, regional planning and sustainable development, conservation of nature and the countryside, mountain farming, mountain forests, tourism, soil conservation, energy and dispute resolution, as an example of transborder cooperation for sustainable development in mountain regions;

8. *Also notes* that a consultative process has been conducted with all Mountain Partnership stakeholders, in particular donor countries, with a view to determining the best options for further assisting all stakeholders in the implementation of the Partnership;

9. *Takes note* of the conclusions of the first global meeting of the members of the Mountain Partnership,[5] which met in Merano, Italy, on 5 and 6 October 2003 at the invitation of the Government of Italy;

10. *Notes* that the next global meeting of the members of the Mountain Partnership will be organized during the second half of 2004, and welcomes in this context the offer of the Government of Peru to host the meeting;

11. *Also notes* in this context that the Mountain Partnership is an umbrella mechanism that is dynamic, transparent, flexible and participatory in nature and that is open to all Governments, including local and regional authorities, as well as to intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations whose objectives and activities are consistent with the vision and mission of the Partnership;

12. *Further notes* that Mountain Partnership members committed themselves to implement the Partnership in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/61 of 25 July 2003;

13. *Invites* the international community and other relevant partners to consider joining the voluntary Mountain Partnership;

14. *Encourages* all relevant entities of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to continue their constructive collaboration in the context of the follow-up to the International Year of Mountains, taking into account the inter-agency group on mountains and the need for the further involvement of the United Nations system, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations University, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations

[5] A/C.2/58/8, annex.

Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, international financial institutions and other relevant international organizations, consistent with the mandates specified in the Bishkek Mountain Platform;

15. *Encourages* Governments, the United Nations system, the international financial institutions, the Global Environment Facility and other relevant United Nations funding mechanisms, such as the Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa,[6] as well as all relevant stakeholders from civil society organizations and the private sector, to provide support, including through voluntary financial contributions, to local, national and international programmes and projects for sustainable development in mountain regions;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the status of sustainable development in mountain regions, including an overall analysis of the challenges that lie ahead and appropriate policy recommendations, under a sub-item entitled "Sustainable development in mountain regions" of the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development".

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[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

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General Assembly

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30 October 2003

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Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 12
Report of the Economic and Social Council

Mexico and Morocco:* draft resolution

Public administration and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 50/225 of 19 April 1996, 53/201 of 15 December 1998, 56/213 of 21 December 2001 and 57/277 of 20 December 2002 on public administration and development, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/45 of 20 December 2001,

Stressing the need for capacity-building initiatives aimed at institution-building, human resources development, strengthening financial management and harnessing the power of information and technology,

Recalling that 2006 will mark the tenth anniversary of the resumed fiftieth session of the General Assembly on public administration and development,

Welcoming e-Government initiatives as a tool to promote development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of public administration in the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[1]

2. *Reiterates* that efficient, accountable, effective and transparent public administration, at both the national and international levels, has a key role to play in the implementation of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2] and in that context stresses the need to strengthen national public sector administrative and managerial capacity-building, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/58/152.

[2] See resolution 55/2.

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3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the commemoration of 23 June as United Nations Public Service Day and the granting of the United Nations Public Service Awards, which provide motivation for public servants all over the world to enhance public administration as a tool for development, and in this regard encourages Member States to participate in the award process by nominating candidates;

4. *Welcomes* the adoption of the Ibero-American Charter for the Public Service at the fifth Ibero-American Conference of Ministers for Public Administration and State Reform, held in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, on 26 and 27 June 2003;[3]

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the fourth Global Forum on Reinventing Government, held in Marrakech, Morocco, on 11 and 12 December 2002;[4]

6. *Expresses its deep appreciation* for the generous offer of the Government of Mexico to host the fifth Global Forum on Reinventing Government, in Mexico City, in November 2003;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to organize a special event in 2006 to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the resumed fiftieth session of the General Assembly on public administration and development;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General further to support information exchange and research and disseminate successful practices in public administration that contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goals;

9. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue supporting the e-Government initiatives in the African, Asian, Central American and Caribbean regions as a tool for development;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[3] A/58/193, annex II.

[4] A/58/383, annex.

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General Assembly

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3 November 2003

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Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 97 (b)
Operational activities for development

Morocco:* draft resolution

Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

The General Assembly,

Stressing that South-South cooperation, as an important element of international cooperation for development, offers viable opportunities for developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their individual and collective pursuit of sustained economic growth and sustainable development,

Recognizing that developing countries have the primary responsibility for promoting and implementing South-South cooperation, not as a substitute for but rather as a complement to North-South cooperation, and in this context reiterating the need for the international community to support the efforts of the developing countries to expand South-South cooperation,

Taking note of the Ministerial Declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Group of 77 at their twenty-seventh annual meeting, held in New York on 25 September 2003,[1] in which the increased importance and relevance of South-South cooperation were re-emphasized,

1. *Endorses* the report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries on its thirteenth session[2] and the decisions adopted by the High-level Committee at that session,[3] and decides to change the name of the Committee to High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation;

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/58/413, annex.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/58/39).

[3] Ibid., annex I.

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2. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation[4] and on raising public awareness of and support for South-South cooperation;[5]

3. *Reaffirms* the need to strengthen further the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation as a separate entity and a focal point for South-South cooperation within the United Nations system, and recognizes that its activities should be perceived as an integral part of the overall development policy of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations system and that South-South cooperation should be addressed as a cross-cutting issue in the United Nations system;

4. *Notes with interest* that South-South cooperation is having a positive impact on global, regional and national policies and actions in the economic, social and development fields in the developing countries, and urges developing countries and their partners to intensify South-South and triangular cooperation in these areas, as they contribute to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[6]

5. *Recognizes* the urgent need to help strengthen the capacities of the developing countries, especially the least developed countries, to participate in and benefit from globalization and liberalization processes, and to this end welcomes the initiatives being undertaken at the subregional, regional, interregional and global levels towards establishing public-private partnership mechanisms, such as the World Trade Forum, aiming to enhance and expand South-South cooperation in trade and investment;

6. *Reiterates* the urgent need to help strengthen institutions and centres of excellence in the South, especially at the regional and interregional levels, with a view to making more effective use of such entities towards improved South-South knowledge-sharing, networking, capacity-building, information and best practices exchanges, policy analysis and coordinated action among developing countries on major issues of common concern, and in this context encourages such institutions, centres of excellence as well as regional and subregional economic groupings to establish closer links and bridges among themselves, including through the Web of Information for Development of the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries of the United Nations Development Programme as it expands to become a main knowledge platform for resource facilities of the Programme;

7. *Welcomes* the holding of the High-level Conference on South-South Cooperation, in Marrakech, Morocco, from 16 to 19 December 2003, in accordance with the decision of the South Summit of Havana, calls upon developing countries, their development partners and relevant international organizations to participate actively in order to ensure the success of the Conference, looks forward to the High-level Conference on South-South Cooperation as an important landmark in the efforts of developing countries, supported by their development partners, to increase the momentum and intensity of development cooperation, and in this context welcomes the initiative of holding a forum of non-governmental organizations and

[4] A/58/319.
[5] A/58/345.
[6] See resolution 55/2.

the private sector on the occasion of the Conference as the participation of these important development actors in the Conference;

8. *Urges* all relevant United Nations organizations and multilateral institutions to intensify their efforts effectively to mainstream the use of South-South cooperation in the design, formulation and implementation of their regular programmes and to consider increasing allocations of human, technical and financial resources for supporting South-South cooperation initiatives, including those contained in the Havana Programme of Action adopted by the first South Summit,[7] the follow-up of the High-level Conference on South-South Cooperation in Marrakech, as well as the preparation for the second South Summit in 2005;

9. *Recognizes* the need to mobilize additional resources for enhancing South-South cooperation, reiterates in this context its decision taken in resolution 57/263 to include the Voluntary Trust Fund for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation in the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, and, in the same manner decides to include the Pérez-Guerrero Trust Fund for Economic and Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries in the same Pledging Conference, and invites all countries, in particular developed countries, to support South-South and triangular cooperation through, inter alia, these funds;

10. *Decides* to declare 19 December as the United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation, the date on which the Assembly endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries,[8] and the International Decade on South-South Cooperation, beginning in 2005 and ending 2015, and in this connection designates the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation as the coordinator for both of the initiatives within its existing human and financial resources;

11. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session a sub-item entitled "South-South cooperation for development", and requests the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to submit to it at that session a comprehensive report on the state of South-South cooperation and the implementation of the present resolution.

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[7] A/55/74, annex II.

[8] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.70.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 94 (e)
Environment and sustainable development:
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Morocco:* draft resolution

Natural disasters and vulnerability

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision 57/547 of 20 December 2002;

Taking into account the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[1] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[2] adopted by the World Summit, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002,

Recognizing the substantial increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events and associated natural disasters, and expressing concern that this trend is likely to continue in the future,

Expressing its deep concern at the enormous negative impact of extreme weather events and associated natural disasters, which continues to hinder social and economic progress, in particular of developing countries, including small island developing States, which bear a disproportionate share of the burden of economic, social and environmental consequences of disasters,

Taking into account the various ways and forms in which all countries, in particular the more vulnerable developing countries, are being exposed to extreme weather events of global reach, such as the El Niño phenomenon,

Noting that the global environment continues to suffer, thus creating additional vulnerabilities, in particular to developing countries,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

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Taking into account that extreme weather events and associated natural disasters and their reduction must be dealt with in a coherent manner,

1. *Takes note* of the separate section on the negative impacts of extreme weather events and associated natural disasters on vulnerable countries, in particular developing countries, contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction,[3] as requested by the Assembly in its decision 57/547;

2. *Urges* the international community to continue to address ways and means, including through the promotion of cooperation and technical assistance, to reduce the adverse effects of natural disasters, including extreme weather events, in particular in vulnerable countries, through the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, which provides a framework for collaboration on the development of methodologies to systematically characterize, measure, assess and respond to natural disasters, including weather-related disasters, hazards and vulnerabilities, and encourages the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction to continue its work in this regard;

3. *Encourages* the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction, to enhance the coordination on the promotion of disaster reduction as well as to make available to the secretariats of the relevant United Nations entities information on options for natural disasters reduction, including weather-related disasters, hazards and vulnerabilities;

4. *Encourages* the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[4] and the parties to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[5] to continue to address the adverse effects of climate change, especially in those developing countries that are particularly vulnerable, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, and also encourages the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to continue to assess the adverse effects of climate change on the socio-economic and natural systems of developing countries;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution in a separate section of his report on the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.

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[3] A/58/277, chap. II.

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[5] FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.3, annex.

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4 November 2003

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Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 94 (a)
Environment and sustainable development: promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005

Morocco:* draft resolution

Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/7 of 16 October 1998, 54/215 of 22 December 1999, 55/205 of 20 December 2000 and 56/200 of 21 December 2001 on the World Solar Programme 1996-2005,

Recalling also the provisions contained in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation)[1] concerning energy for sustainable development, including the promotion of renewable energy,

Welcoming initiatives that aim to improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services for sustainable development to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,

Emphasizing that the World Solar Programme 1996-2005 is aimed at encompassing all forms of new and renewable energy, including solar, thermal, photovoltaic, biomass, wind, hydro, tidal, ocean and geothermal forms,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[2] A/58/164.

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2. *Reaffirms* that the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation[1] is the framework for energy for sustainable development and calls for its full implementation;

3. *Notes* the role that the World Solar Commission continues to play in the mobilization of international support and assistance for the implementation of many of the national high-priority projects on renewable sources of energy included in the World Solar Programme 1996-2005, many of which are being executed with national funding;

4. *Notes also* that although significant financial support has been provided by some developed countries that are Members of the United Nations and some intergovernmental organizations, within and outside the United Nations system, in the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005, more action still needs to be taken in this regard;

5. *Encourages* all countries to promote sustainable patterns of energy consumption and production, with the developed countries taking the lead and with all countries benefiting from the process, taking into account the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, and, in this regard, invites the international community to support the efforts of developing countries through the provision of financial resources for capacity-building and transfer of technology;

6. *Recognizes* that rural energy services, including their financing, should be designed to maximize local ownership, as appropriate;

7. *Encourages* the United Nations system to continue to raise awareness of the importance of energy for sustainable development, including the need for the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy and the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005, particularly in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication;

8. *Emphasizes* the need to intensify research and development in support of energy for sustainable development, which will require increased commitment on the part of all stakeholders, including Governments and the private sector, to deploy financial and human resources for accelerating research efforts;

9. *Stresses* that the wider use of available renewable sources of energy requires technology transfer and diffusion on a global scale, including through North-South and South-South cooperation;

10. *Calls upon* Governments, as well as relevant regional and international organizations and other relevant stakeholders, to combine, as appropriate, the increased use of renewable energy resources, more efficient use of energy, greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the sustainable use of traditional energy resources, which could meet the growing need for energy services in the longer term to achieve sustainable development;

11. *Invites* the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to make effective the implementation of the Global Renewable Energy Education and Training Programme 1996-2005 in the various regions;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005".

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Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 93 (a)
Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: women in development

Morocco:* draft resolution

Women in development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/195 of 18 December 1997, 54/210 of 22 December 1999, 56/188 of 21 December 2001 and all its other resolutions on the integration of women in development, and the relevant resolutions and agreed conclusions, including those on women in the economy,[1] adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women,

Reaffirming the Beijing Declaration[2] and Platform for Action[3] and the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[4] as well as the outcomes of other recent major United Nations conferences and summits and other relevant special sessions of the General Assembly and their follow-up processes,

Reaffirming also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[5] which affirms that the equal rights and opportunities of women and men must be assured, and calls for, inter alia, the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women as effective ways to combat poverty, hunger and disease and to stimulate development that is truly sustainable,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1997, Supplement No. 7* (E/1997/27), chap. I, sect. C.1, agreed conclusions 1997/3.

[2] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap I, resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

[4] Resolutions S-23/2, annex, and S-23/3, annex.

[5] See resolution 55/2.

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Reaffirming further that gender equality is of fundamental importance for achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions and recent United Nations conferences, and that investing in the development of women and girls has a multiplier effect, in particular on productivity, efficiency and sustained economic growth,

Recognizing the significant contribution that women make to the economy and the major force that they represent for change and development in all sectors of the economy, especially in key areas such as agriculture, industry and services,

Reaffirming that women are key contributors to the economy and to combating poverty through both remunerated and unremunerated work at home, in the community and in the workplace, and that the empowerment of women is a critical factor in the eradication of poverty,

Recognizing that population and development issues, education and training, health, nutrition, the environment, water supply, sanitation, housing, communications, science and technology and employment opportunities are important elements for effective poverty eradication and the advancement and empowerment of women,

Recognizing also, in this context, the importance of respect for all human rights, including the right to development, and of a national and international environment that promotes, inter alia, justice, gender equality, equity, popular participation and political freedom for the advancement and empowerment of women,

Recognizing further that education and training, in particular in business, trade, administration, information and communication technologies and other new technologies, are essential for gender equality, the empowerment of women and poverty eradication,

Recognizing that the difficult socio-economic conditions that exist in many developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, have resulted in the acceleration of the feminization of poverty and that the empowerment of women is a critical factor in the eradication of poverty,

Recognizing also that poverty eradication and the achievement and preservation of peace are mutually reinforcing, and recognizing further that peace is inextricably linked to equality between women and men and to development,

Aware that, although globalization and liberalization processes have created employment opportunities for women in many countries, they have made women, especially in developing countries and in particular in the least developed countries, more vulnerable to problems caused by increased economic volatility,

Recognizing that some effects of market liberalization may deepen the socio-economic marginalization of women in the agricultural sector, including through the loss of employment among small-scale farmers who are more likely to be women than men, and emphasizing that women who are small-scale farmers need special support and empowerment so as to be able to meet the challenges and take advantage of the opportunities of agricultural market liberalization,

Recognizing also that enhanced trade opportunities for developing countries, including through trade liberalization, will improve the economic condition of those societies, including women, which is of particular importance in rural communities,

Aware that, while women represent an important and growing proportion of business owners, their contribution to economic and social development is constrained by, inter alia, the lack of equal access of women and men to, and control over, credit, technology, support services, land and information,

Concerned that the continuing discrimination against women, the denial or lack of equal rights and access to education, training and credit facilities and the lack of control over land, capital, technology and other areas of production impede their full and equal contribution to, and equal opportunity to benefit from, development,

Emphasizing the promotion of programmes aimed at financial intermediation with a view to ensuring the access of rural women to credit and to agricultural inputs and implements and, in particular, to easing collateral requirements for access to finance by women,

Expressing its concern about the under-representation of women in economic decision-making, and stressing the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of all policies,

Noting the importance of the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular its funds and programmes, including the United Nations Development Fund for Women, in facilitating the advancement of women in development, and recognizing the work done by the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "The empowerment of women and integration of gender perspectives in the promotion of economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development";[6]

2. *Calls* for the accelerated and effective implementation of the Beijing Declaration[2] and Platform for Action[3] and the relevant provisions of the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,[4] as well as the outcomes of all other major United Nations conferences and summits and other relevant special sessions of the General Assembly and their follow-up processes;

3. *Stresses* that a favourable and conducive national and international environment in all fields of life is necessary for the effective integration of women in development;

4. *Urges* Governments to develop and promote methodologies for mainstreaming a gender perspective in all aspects of policy-making, including economic policy-making;

5. *Recognizes* the mutually reinforcing links between gender equality and poverty eradication, as well as the need to elaborate and implement, where appropriate, in consultation with civil society, comprehensive gender-sensitive poverty eradication strategies that address social, structural and macroeconomic issues;

[6] A/58/135.

6. *Stresses* the importance of developing national strategies for the promotion of sustainable and productive entrepreneurial activities that will generate income among disadvantaged women and women living in poverty;

7. *Urges* all Governments to ensure women's equal rights with men and their full and equal access to education, training, employment, technology and economic and financial resources, including credit, in particular for rural women and women in the informal sector, and to facilitate, where appropriate, the transition of women from the informal to the formal sector;

8. *Encourages* Governments, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and other actors of civil society to promote and protect the rights of women workers and to take action to remove structural and legal barriers as well as stereotypical attitudes to gender equality at work, and to initiate positive steps to promote equal pay for equal work or work of equal value;

9. *Urges* all Governments to take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women with regard to their access to bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit, giving special attention to poor, uneducated women, and to support women's access to legal assistance;

10. *Calls upon* Governments and entrepreneurial associations to facilitate the access of women, including young women and women entrepreneurs, to education and training in business, administration and information and communication technologies;

11. *Recognizes* the role of microfinance, including microcredit, in the eradication of poverty, the empowerment of women and the generation of employment, and in this regard notes the importance of sound national financial systems and encourages the strengthening of existing and emerging microcredit institutions and their capacities, including through the support of international financial institutions;

12. *Stresses* the need for assistance to enable women in developing countries, particularly grass-roots women's groups, to have full access to and use of new technologies, including information technologies, for their empowerment;

13. *Urges* States to design and revise laws that ensure that women are accorded full and equal rights to own land and other property, including through inheritance, and to undertake administrative reforms and other necessary measures to give women the same right as men to credit, capital and appropriate technologies and access to markets and information;

14. *Calls upon* Governments to encourage the financial sector to mainstream a gender perspective in its policies and programmes, in particular by:

(a) Exploring viable options to reach people living in poverty, in particular women, including through international public and/or private funds;

(b) Designing savings schemes that are attractive to the poor and to poor women in particular;

(c) Undertaking research to learn more about the characteristics, financial needs and performance of businesses owned by women;

(d) Working towards equal treatment for women clients through comprehensive gender-awareness training for staff at all levels and better representation of women in decision-making positions;

15. *Requests* Governments to ensure the full participation of women in decision-making and in policy formulation and implementation at all levels so that their priorities, skills and potentials can be adequately reflected in national policy;

16. *Calls upon* Governments to promote, inter alia, through legislation, family-friendly and gender-sensitive work environments and also to promote the facilitation of breastfeeding for working mothers as well as the provision of the necessary care for working women's children and other dependants;

17. *Calls upon* the international community to make efforts to mitigate the effects of excess volatility and economic disruption, which have a disproportionately negative impact on women, and to enhance trade opportunities for developing countries in order to improve the economic conditions of women;

18. *Urges* the international community, the United Nations system and relevant organizations to give priority to assisting the efforts of developing countries to ensure the full and effective participation of women in deciding and implementing development strategies and integrating gender concerns into national programmes, including by providing adequate resources to operational activities for development in support of the efforts of Governments to ensure, inter alia, full and equal access of women to health care, capital, education, training and technology, as well as full and equal participation in all decision-making;

19. *Expresses its appreciation* to the developed countries that have agreed to and have reached the target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for overall official development assistance, and calls upon the developed countries that have not yet done so to strengthen their efforts to achieve the agreed target as soon as possible and, where agreed, within that target, to earmark 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for the least developed countries;

20. *Encourages* the international community, the United Nations system, the private sector and civil society to provide the necessary financial resources to assist national Governments in their efforts to meet the development targets and benchmarks agreed upon at the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women, the International Conference on Population and Development, the Millennium Summit, the International Conference on Financing for Development, the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Second World Assembly on Ageing, the twenty-third and twenty-fourth special sessions of the General Assembly and other relevant United Nations conferences and summits;

21. *Encourages* the United Nations system and international and regional organizations, as appropriate, to assist Governments, at their request, in building institutional capacity and developing national action plans or further implementing existing action plans for the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action;

22. *Urges* multilateral donors, international financial institutions and regional development banks to review and implement policies to support national efforts to ensure that a higher proportion of resources reach women, in particular in rural and remote areas;

23. *Encourages* Governments and all relevant stakeholders to fully integrate a gender perspective in their preparations for the World Summit on the Information Society, to be held in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003 and in Tunis in 2005;

24. *Encourages* Governments, international organizations, including the United Nations system, the private sector and civil society to fully incorporate a gender perspective into the implementation of and follow-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the International Conference on Financing for Development and to implement the specific recommendations on microcredit for women and gender budget policies;

25. *Stresses* the importance of collecting all relevant information needed on the role of women in development and statistics disaggregated by sex by all countries, and encourages the relevant entities of the United Nations to support national efforts, especially those of developing countries, and, in this regard, invites developed countries, relevant entities of the United Nations and other international organizations to provide support and assistance to developing countries, upon their request, to establish, develop and strengthen their databases and information systems, and also encourages all Governments and international organizations, including the United Nations system, to collect information needed on the role of women in development and the sex disaggregation of all statistics;

26. *Encourages* all Governments, international organizations, including the United Nations system, the private sector, civil society and other relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, to incorporate a gender perspective into their planning and monitoring instruments, such as common country assessments, the United Nations development assistance framework and poverty reduction strategy papers, where they exist, as well as in Millennium Development Goal reports;

27. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to integrate gender mainstreaming into all its programmes and policies, including in the integrated follow-up to United Nations conferences, in accordance with agreed conclusions 1997/2 on gender mainstreaming adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1997;[7]

28. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to update the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* for the consideration of the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session; as in the past, the survey should focus on selective emerging development issues that have an impact on the role of women in the economy at the national, regional and international levels;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution, including the impact of globalization on the empowerment of women and their integration in development;

30. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the sub-item entitled "Women in development".

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[7] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/52/3/Rev.1), chap. IV.A, para. 4.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 99 (a)
Training and research

Morocco:* draft resolution

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 51/188 of 16 December 1996, 52/206 of 18 December 1997, 53/195 of 15 December 1998, 54/229 of 22 December 1999, 55/208 of 20 December 2000, 56/208 of 21 December 2001 and 57/268 of 20 December 2002,

Welcoming the recent progress made by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in its various programmes and activities, including the improved cooperation that has been established with other organizations of the United Nations system and with regional and national institutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments and private institutions that have made or pledged financial and other contributions to the Institute,

Noting with concern that contributions to the General Fund have not increased, while the participation of the developed countries in training programmes in New York and Geneva is increasing,

Noting also that the bulk of the resources contributed to the Institute are directed to the Special Purpose Grants Fund rather than to the General Fund, and stressing the need to address that unbalanced situation,

Noting further that the Institute receives no subsidy from the United Nations regular budget and that it provides training programmes to all Member States free of charge,

Reiterating that training activities should be accorded a more visible and larger role in support of the management of international affairs and in the execution of the economic and social development programmes of the United Nations system,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

03-59793 (E) 061103

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of a coordinated, United Nations system-wide approach to research and training, based on an effective, coherent strategy and an effective division of work among the relevant institutions and bodies;

3. *Also reaffirms* the relevance of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in view of the growing importance of training within the United Nations and the training requirements of States and the relevance of the training-related research activities undertaken by the Institute within its mandate;

4. *Welcomes* the progress made in building partnerships between the Institute and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system with respect to their training programmes, and in this context underlines the need to develop further and to expand the scope of those partnerships, in particular at the country level;

5. *Also welcomes* the establishment of the Institute's training office at Hiroshima, Japan;

6. *Requests* the Board of Trustees of the Institute to continue to ensure fair geographical distribution and transparency in the preparation of the programmes and in the employment of experts, and in this regard stresses that the courses of the Institute should focus primarily on development issues;

7. *Renews its appeal* to all Governments, in particular those of developed countries, and to private institutions that have not yet contributed financially or otherwise to the Institute, to give it their generous financial and other support, and urges the States that have interrupted their voluntary contributions to consider resuming them in view of the successful restructuring and revitalization of the Institute;

8. *Encourages* the Board of Trustees of the Institute to continue its efforts to resolve the critical financial situation of the Institute, in particular with a view to broadening its donor base and to increasing the contributions to the General Fund;

9. *Also encourages* the Board of Trustees to consider diversifying further the venues of the events organized by the Institute and to include the cities hosting regional commissions, in order to promote greater participation and reduce costs;

10. *Expresses the need* to take action to resolve expeditiously the rent, the debt, rental rates and maintenance costs, taking into account the Institute's financial situation;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including details on the status of contributions to and the financial situation of the Institute.

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[1] A/58/183.

United Nations A/C.2/58/L.29

General Assembly

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Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 12
Report of the Economic and Social Council

Draft resolution submitted by the Chairman of the Second Committee on the basis of informal consultations

Agreement between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2529 (XXIV) of 5 December 1969, 32/156 and 32/157 of 19 December 1977 and 36/41 of 19 November 1981,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/2 of 10 July 2003[1] containing the text of the draft agreement negotiated by the Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies of the Economic and Social Council and the World Tourism Organization Committee on the Negotiations for the conversion of the organization into a specialized agency, intended to transform the World Tourism Organization, an intergovernmental organization, into a specialized agency, in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Approves* the agreement between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization as set forth in the annex to the present resolution.

Annex
Agreement between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization

Recalling resolutions 2529 (XXIV) of 5 December 1969 and 32/156 of 19 December 1977 of the General Assembly of the United Nations,

In consideration of the Charter of the United Nations and the Statutes of the World Tourism Organization,

In further consideration of the provisions of Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations and of article 3, paragraph 3, and article 31 of the Statutes of the World Tourism Organization,

[1] E/2003/INF/2/Add.4.

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The United Nations and the World Tourism Organization agree as follows:

Article 1
Recognition

1. The United Nations recognizes the World Tourism Organization as a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for taking such action as may be appropriate under its Statutes for the accomplishment of the objectives set forth therein.

2. The United Nations recognizes the decisive and central role of the World Tourism Organization, as an intergovernmental organization, in world tourism, as enshrined in its Statutes.

3. Convinced that tourism can contribute significantly to the pursuit of the shared objectives of achieving sustainable development and poverty eradication, the United Nations notes that, in accordance with its Statutes, the World Tourism Organization shall pay particular attention to the interests of the developing countries in the field of tourism.

Article 2
Coordination and cooperation

1. In its relations with the United Nations, its organs and the agencies of the United Nations system, the World Tourism Organization recognizes the coordinating role, as well as the comprehensive responsibilities in promoting economic and social development, of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council under the Charter of the United Nations.

2. In exercise of its central coordinating role in the field of tourism undertaken in accordance with its Statutes and with a view to contributing to economic and social development, in particular, opportunities for poverty eradication and employment creation in the least developed countries, the World Tourism Organization recognizes the need for effective coordination and cooperation with the United Nations, its organs and the agencies within the United Nations system.

3. The World Tourism Organization, accordingly, agrees to cooperate with the United Nations in whatever measure may be necessary to effect the required coordination of policies and activities.

4. The World Tourism Organization agrees further to participate in, and to cooperate with, any body or bodies which have been established or may be established by the United Nations for the purpose of facilitating such cooperation and coordination, in particular through membership in the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, and to furnish such information as may be required for the carrying out of this purpose

5. The World Tourism Organization shall inform the Economic and Social Council of matters of inter-agency concern within its competence, and of any formal agreement on such matters to be concluded between the World Tourism Organization and another agency within the United Nations system.

Article 3
Reciprocal representation

1. Representatives of the United Nations shall be invited to attend the meetings of the General Assembly and the Executive Council of the World Tourism Organization and their subsidiary organs, and to participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of these bodies. Written statements presented by the United Nations shall be distributed by the secretariat of the World Tourism Organization to the members of the above-mentioned bodies, in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure.

2. Representatives of the World Tourism Organization shall be invited to attend meetings and to participate, without the right to vote and in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure, in the deliberations of the Economic and Social Council, its commissions and committees, of the Main Committees and other organs of the General Assembly and of the conferences and meetings of the United Nations, with respect to items on their agenda relating to matters within the scope of the activities of the World Tourism Organization and other matters of mutual interest. Written statements presented by the World Tourism Organization shall be distributed by the Secretariat of the United Nations to the members of the above-mentioned bodies, in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure.

3. Representatives of the World Tourism Organization shall be invited, for purposes of consultation, to attend meetings of the General Assembly when matters defined in paragraph 2 of this article are under consideration.

Article 4
Proposals of agenda items

1. After such preliminary consultations as may be necessary, the World Tourism Organization shall arrange for the inclusion in the agenda of its General Assembly, the Executive Council or their subsidiary bodies, as appropriate, items proposed by the United Nations.

2. After such preliminary consultations as may be necessary, the United Nations shall arrange for the inclusion in the agenda of the Economic and Social Council or, as appropriate and in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure, of other organs or bodies of the United Nations of items proposed by the World Tourism Organization.

Article 5
Recommendations of the United Nations

1. Having regard to the obligations of the United Nations to promote the objectives set forth in Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations and the functions and powers of the Economic and Social Council, under Article 62 of the Charter, to make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters and to make recommendations concerning these matters to the specialized agencies concerned, and having regard also to the responsibility of the United Nations, under Articles 58 and 63 of the Charter, to make recommendations for the coordination of the policies and activities of such specialized agencies, the World Tourism Organization agrees to arrange for the submission, as soon as possible, to the appropriate organ of the

World Tourism Organization of all formal recommendations which the United Nations may make to it.

2. The World Tourism Organization agrees to enter into consultations with the United Nations upon request with respect to such recommendations, and in due course to report to the United Nations on the action taken by the World Tourism Organization or by its members to give effect to such recommendations, or on the other results of their consideration.

Article 6
Assistance to the United Nations

In accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Statutes of the World Tourism Organization, the World Tourism Organization shall cooperate with the United Nations by furnishing to it to the fullest extent possible such special information or studies, and by rendering such assistance to it, as the United Nations may request.

Article 7
Regular reports

The World Tourism Organization shall submit to the United Nations regular reports on its activities.

Article 8
Exchange of information and documents

Subject to such arrangements as may be necessary for the safeguarding of confidential material, full and prompt exchange of appropriate information and documents shall be made between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization.

Article 9
Public information

Having regard to the aim of the World Tourism Organization, as defined in article 3, paragraph 1, of its Statutes, and with a view to coordinating the activities of the World Tourism Organization in this field with the operations of the information services of the United Nations, supplementary arrangements regarding these matters shall be concluded between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization.

Article 10
Relations with the International Court of Justice

1. The World Tourism Organization agrees to furnish any information which may be requested by the International Court of Justice in pursuance of Article 34 of the Statute of the Court.

2. The General Assembly of the United Nations authorizes the World Tourism Organization to request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the scope of its competence other than questions concerning the mutual relationships between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization or other specialized agencies.

3. Such requests may be addressed to the International Court of Justice by the General Assembly or by the Executive Council of the World Tourism Organization acting in pursuance of an authorization by the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization.

4. When requesting the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion, the World Tourism Organization shall inform the Economic and Social Council of the request.

Article 11
Non-Self-Governing and other Territories

The World Tourism Organization agrees to cooperate within the fields of its competence with the United Nations in giving effect to the principles and obligations set forth in Chapters XI, XII and XIII of the Charter of the United Nations and other internationally recognized principles and obligations regarding colonial countries and peoples, and taking into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, with regard to matters affecting the well-being and development of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing and other Territories.

Article 12
Technical assistance

The United Nations and the World Tourism Organization undertake to work together in the provision of technical assistance in the field of tourism and tourism development. In particular, they undertake to avoid undesirable duplication of activities and services and agree to take such measures as may be required to achieve effective coordination within the framework of existing coordinating machinery in the field of technical assistance, taking into account the respective roles and responsibilities of the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization under their constituent instruments, as well as those of other organizations participating in technical assistance activities. To this end, the World Tourism Organization recognizes the overall responsibilities of the resident coordinators for operational activities for development, as formulated in the relevant General Assembly resolutions. As one of the smaller specialized agencies without field representation, the World Tourism Organization may use resident coordinators to ensure its representation and promote its role.

Article 13
Statistical services

1. The United Nations and the World Tourism Organization agree to strive for the maximum cooperation, the elimination of all undesirable duplication between them and the most efficient use of personnel in their respective collection, analysis, publication and dissemination of statistical information. They agree to combine their efforts to secure the greatest possible usefulness and utilization of statistical information, to guarantee close coordination in their respective statistical related initiatives and to minimize the burden placed upon Governments and other organizations from which such information may be collected.

2. The World Tourism Organization recognizes that the United Nations is the central agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization and

improvement of tourism statistics serving the general purposes of international organizations.

3. The United Nations recognizes the World Tourism Organization as the appropriate organization to collect, to analyse, to publish, to standardize and to improve the statistics of tourism, and to promote the integration of these statistics within the sphere of the United Nations system.

Article 14
Administrative cooperation

1. The United Nations and the World Tourism Organization recognize the desirability of cooperation in administrative matters of mutual interest.

2. Accordingly, the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization undertake to consult together, and with other agencies concerned within the United Nations system, from time to time concerning these matters, particularly the most efficient and harmonized use of facilities, staff and services and appropriate methods of avoiding the establishment and operation of competitive or overlapping facilities and services with a view to securing as much uniformity in these matters as possible.

3. The consultations referred to in this article shall be utilized to establish the most equitable manner in which any special services or assistance furnished, on request, by the World Tourism Organization to the United Nations or by the United Nations to the World Tourism Organization shall be financed subject to supplementary arrangements to be concluded for that purpose.

4. The consultations referred to in this article shall also explore the possibility of continuing or establishing common facilities or services in specific areas, including the possibility of one organization providing such facilities or services to one or several other organizations, and establish the most equitable manner in which such facilities or services shall be financed subject to supplementary arrangements to be concluded for that purpose.

Article 15
Regional and branch offices

Any regional or branch offices which the World Tourism Organization may establish shall closely cooperate with the regional or branch offices which the United Nations has established or may establish, in particular the offices of the regional commissions and of the resident coordinators.

Article 16
Personnel arrangements

1. The United Nations and the World Tourism Organization agree to develop, in the interests of uniform standards of international employment and to the extent feasible, common personnel standards, methods and arrangements designed to avoid unjustified differences in terms and conditions of employment, to avoid competition in recruitment of personnel, and to facilitate any mutually desirable and beneficial interchange of personnel. For this purpose the World Tourism Organization agrees to accept the Statute of the International Civil Service Commission and participate in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund in accordance with the Regulations of

the Fund and accept the jurisdiction of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal in matters involving applications alleging non-observance of those Regulations.

2. The United Nations and the World Tourism Organization agree to cooperate to the fullest extent possible in achieving these ends, and in particular they agree:

(a) To consult together from time to time concerning matters of mutual interest relating to the terms and conditions of employment of the officers and staff, with a view to securing as much uniformity in these matters as may be feasible;

(b) To cooperate in the interchange of personnel when desirable, on a temporary or a permanent basis, making due provision for the retention of seniority and pension rights;

(c) To cooperate with the agencies of the United Nations system in the establishment and operation of suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes arising in connection with the employment of personnel and related matters.

3. The terms and conditions under which any facilities or services of the United Nations or the World Tourism Organization in connection with the matters referred to in this article are to be extended to the other shall, where necessary, be the subject of supplementary arrangements concluded for this purpose pursuant to article 20 of this Agreement.

Article 17
Budgetary and financial matters

1. The World Tourism Organization recognizes the desirability of establishing close budgetary and financial relationships with the United Nations in order that the administrative operations of the United Nations and the agencies within the United Nations system shall be carried out in the most efficient and economic manner possible, and that the maximum measure of coordination and uniformity with respect to these operations shall be secured.

2. The World Tourism Organization agrees to accept the Statute of the Joint Inspection Unit.

3. The World Tourism Organization agrees to conform, as far as may be practicable and appropriate, to standard practices and forms recommended by the United Nations.

4. Financial and budgetary arrangements that may be entered into between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization shall be approved in accordance with their respective constitutive instruments.

5. In the preparation of the budget of the World Tourism Organization, the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization shall consult with the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to achieving, insofar as practicable, uniformity in presentation of the budgets of the United Nations and of the agencies within the United Nations system for the purposes of providing a basis for comparison of the several budgets without precluding the use by each organization of different currencies to formulate their budgets.

6. The World Tourism Organization agrees to transmit its proposed budgets to the United Nations not later than when the said budgets are transmitted to its members so as to enable the General Assembly of the United Nations to examine them and

make recommendations, in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations.

7. Representatives of the World Tourism Organization shall be entitled to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of the General Assembly or any committee thereof established by it, at all times when the budget of the World Tourism Organization or general administrative or financial questions concerning the World Tourism Organization are under consideration.

Article 18
United Nations laissez-passer

Officials of the World Tourism Organization shall be entitled, in accordance with such special arrangements as may be concluded between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization, to use laissez-passer of the United Nations.

Article 19
Implementation of the Agreement

The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization may enter into such supplementary arrangements for the implementation of this Agreement as may be found desirable.

Article 20
Amendment and revision

This Agreement may be amended or revised by agreement between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization, and any such amendment or revision shall come into force on its approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization.

Article 21
Entry into force

This Agreement enters into force on its approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization.

United Nations A/C.2/58/L.30

General Assembly

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Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 94 (d)
Environment and sustainable development: further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Morocco:* draft resolution

Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of Barbados[1] and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[2] adopted by the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and recalling also its resolution 49/122 of 19 December 1994 on the Global Conference,

Recalling further its resolutions 51/183 of 16 December 1996, 52/202 of 18 December 1997 and 53/189 of 15 December 1998, the review document adopted by the Assembly at its twenty-second special session,[3] and its resolutions 54/224 of 22 December 1999, 55/199 of 20 December 2000, 55/202 of 20 December 2000, 56/198 of 21 December 2001 and 57/262 of 20 December 2002,

Recalling the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[5] in particular the emphasis given to small island developing States in its chapter VII, as

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] See resolution S-22/2, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

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well as the references to the specific needs of small island developing States contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[6] and the Monterrey Consensus,[7]

Recalling its decision to convene an international meeting in 2004, including a high-level segment, to undertake a full and comprehensive review of the implementation of the Programme of Action,[8] as called for in the Plan of Implementation,[9]

Welcoming the preparatory activities undertaken at the national and regional levels for the international meeting and expressing its appreciation to the Governments of Samoa, Cape Verde and Trinidad and Tobago for hosting the regional preparatory meetings,

Reaffirming the political importance of the forthcoming ten-year review of the progress achieved since the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and stressing that the risk from the vulnerabilities of and challenges to small island developing States has increased and requires the strengthening of cooperation and more effective development assistance,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[10]

2. *Adopts* the provisional rules of procedure of the International Meeting to review the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[2] and of the Declaration[1] as contained in the note by the Secretary-General;[11]

3. *Decides* that the International Meeting shall be open to all States Members of the United Nations and States members of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly and its conferences and with the rules of procedure of the International Meeting as contained in the note by the Secretary-General;[11]

4. *Reiterates* the urgent need for the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action and of the Declaration and the review document adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-second special session[3] to assist small island developing States in their efforts to achieve sustainable development;

5. *Decides* that the International Meeting will be convened from 30 August to 3 September 2004, and will include a high-level segment to undertake a full and comprehensive review of the implementation of the Programme of Action, as called for in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and welcomes the offer of the Government of Mauritius to host the International Meeting;

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[6] See resolution 55/2.

[7] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[8] Resolution 57/262, para. 5.

[9] See *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex, para. 61.

[10] A/58/170.

[11] To be issued.

6. *Decides also* to hold two days of informal consultations in Mauritius on 28 and 29 August 2004;

7. *Urges* that representation and participation at the International Meeting be at the highest possible level;

8. *Decides* that the International Meeting will seek a renewed political commitment by the international community and focus on practical actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action, taking into consideration new and emerging issues, challenges and situations since the adoption of the Programme of Action;

9. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/55 of 24 July 2003, in which it decided, on the recommendation of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its eleventh session, to convene an interregional preparatory meeting for small island developing States in Nassau, Bahamas, from 26 to 30 January 2004, and encourages participation at the ministerial level in the meeting;

10. *Also endorses* the decision of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2003/55, on the recommendation of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its eleventh session, to convene during its twelfth session a three-day preparatory meeting for the International Meeting from 14 to 16 April 2004 for an in-depth assessment and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action and to finalize the preparations for the International Meeting, including its agenda;

11. *Decides* that the preparatory meeting shall be open-ended and allow for the full and effective participation of all Member States as well as specialized agencies, and encourages relevant regional and international agencies and organizations and major groups identified in Agenda 21,[12] to effectively contribute to, and participate in the preparatory meeting, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;

12. *Welcomes* efforts made at the national, subregional and regional levels to implement the Programme of Action, and takes note of the reports from the regional preparatory meetings for the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Seas and Caribbean regions of small island developing States;

13. *Decides* that the associate members of the regional commissions that are small island developing States shall participate in the International Meeting in accordance with rule 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the International Meeting as contained in the note by the Secretary-General;

14. *Also decides* that the accreditation and participation of major groups, including non-governmental organizations, in the International Meeting shall be in accordance with rule 65 of the provisional rules of procedure of the International Meeting as contained in the note by the Secretary-General;

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[12] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II. The major groups are women, young people, indigenous people and their communities, non-governmental organizations, local authorities, workers and their trade unions, business and industry, including transnational corporations, the scientific and technological community, and farmers.

15. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in consultation with small island developing States, to appoint a Secretary-General for the International Meeting;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the relevant United Nations agencies and organizations, and taking into account the submissions he may receive from bilateral, regional and multilateral donor agencies as well as from major groups, including non-governmental organizations, to ensure the timely submission to the twelfth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development of a synthesis report on the basis of the national, regional and interregional preparations and reports by small island developing States and by other parties;

17. *Decides* that the necessary resources will be provided to the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to ensure that the goals and purposes of the International Meeting receive the widest possible dissemination within Member States, major groups, including non-governmental organizations, and national, regional and international media, including through the Small Island Developing States Information Network, with a view to encouraging contribution to and support for the International Meeting and its preparatory process;

18. *Expresses its appreciation* for the contributions made to the voluntary trust fund established for the purpose of assisting small island developing States to participate fully and effectively in the International Meeting and its preparatory process, as approved by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 2003/55 and decision 2003/283 of 24 July 2003,[13] and invites all Member States and organizations to contribute generously to the fund;

19. *Decides* to support the participation of developing countries in the International Meeting through the provision of adequate resources;

20. *Welcomes* the coordinating efforts undertaken in the United Nations system through the creation of an inter-agency task force to enable the United Nations system to improve coordination and enhance cooperation on matters pertaining to the preparatory process and the International Meeting itself;

21. *Calls upon* the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, through the Division for Sustainable Development and its Small Island Developing States Unit, to undertake activities in both the preparatory processes and the International Meeting by, inter alia, enhancing coordination within the United Nations system as well as with other relevant multilateral organizations, including through increased institutional arrangements in order to ensure effective implementation, monitoring and follow-up of the outcomes of the ten-year review of the Programme of Action;

22. *Also calls upon* the Office of the High Representative for Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States to continue and to intensify its role of advocacy, in partnership with the relevant parts of the United Nations as well as with major groups, media, academia and foundations in the mobilization of international support and resources for the successful outcome of the International Meeting, and for the follow-up of the outcomes of the ten-year review of the Programme of Action;

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[13] See also A/C.2/58/4.

23. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to strengthen the Small Island Developing States Unit pursuant to paragraph 8 of resolution 56/198 and paragraph 13 of resolution 57/262, through the immediate creation of a permanent post, to enable the Unit effectively to assist in the preparation of the comprehensive review of the Programme of Action and in the implementation of the outcomes of the International Meeting;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development", a sub-item entitled "Further implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States: follow-up of the outcomes of the International Meeting to review the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action", and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session the report of the International Meeting.

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Fifty-eighth session

Second Committee

Agenda item 101

Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and of the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly

Morocco:* draft resolution

Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3327 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974, 32/162 of 19 December 1977, 34/115 of 14 December 1979, 56/205 and 56/206 of 21 December 2001 and 57/275 of 20 December 2002,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/38 of 26 July 2002 and 2003/62 of 25 July 2003,

Recalling the Habitat Agenda[1] and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium,[2]

Recalling also the goals contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[3] of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020, as proposed in the Cities Without Slums initiative, and to halve by 2015 the proportion of people who are unable to reach or afford safe drinking water,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] Resolution S-25/2, annex.

[3] See resolution 55/2.

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Taking into account the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5] as well as the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[6]

Recognizing the urgent need for increased and predictable financial contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation to ensure timely and effective implementation of the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the relevant development goals contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the Johannesburg Declaration and Plan of Implementation,

Reiterating the call to the Executive Director of UN-Habitat to strengthen the Foundation in order to achieve its primary operative objective of supporting the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, including supporting shelter, related infrastructure-development programmes and housing-finance institutions and mechanisms, particularly in developing countries,

Recalling the decision of the Commission on Sustainable Development to address the themes of water, sanitation and human settlements in its next review and policy sessions,[7]

Noting the efforts by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) to forge partnerships with Habitat Agenda partners, other United Nations funds and programmes and with international financial institutions, such as the World Bank,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on the work of its nineteenth session[8] and the report of the Secretary-General on the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat);[9]

2. *Calls upon* Governments to integrate sustainable human settlements into their national development strategies;

3. *Urges* Governments to promote pro-poor investments in water and sanitation in order to improve living environments, in particular in slums and informal settlements;

4. *Encourages* Governments to establish national urban observatories and to provide financial and substantive support to UN-Habitat for the further development of methodologies for data collection and dissemination;

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[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[6] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[7] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 9* (E/2003/29).

[8] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 8* (A/58/8).

[9] A/58/178.

5. *Calls upon* the international community and donor countries to support the efforts of developing countries towards achieving the targets and goals on sustainable human settlements through providing assistance in financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building;

6. *Encourages* UN-Habitat to continue to promote partnerships with local authorities and other Habitat Agenda partners in order to empower them, within the legal framework and conditions of each country, to play a more effective role in the provision of adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world;

7. *Also encourages* UN-Habitat to continue to work closely with other relevant agencies within the United Nations system, including the United Nations Environment Programme;

8. *Urges* UN-Habitat to strengthen further its efforts to make the Cities Alliance initiative an effective means for the implementation of the twin goals of the Habitat Agenda, namely, adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world;

9. *Takes note* with appreciation of the efforts by the Cities Alliance partnership between the World Bank and UN-Habitat, and other donor countries, to continue to provide an important forum for policy coordination and development, as well as to provide support for the preparation of pro-poor city development strategies and slum upgrading programmes within the legal framework and conditions of each country;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to incorporate the Cities Without Slums initiative in his report for the 2005 review of the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration;

11. *Welcomes* the fund-raising efforts of the Executive Director of UN-Habitat, which realized an increase in the general purpose contributions of the Foundation for the year 2003;

12. *Welcomes also* the establishment by the Executive Director of UN-Habitat of a Water and Sanitation Trust Fund as a financing mechanism to support the creation of enabling environments for pro-poor investment in water and sanitation in developing country cities;

13. *Calls* for continued financial support to UN-Habitat and its Foundation, including the Water and Sanitation Trust Fund, and invites Governments to increase unearmarked voluntary contributions to the Foundation and to provide multi-year funding to support programme implementation;

14. *Calls upon* UN-Habitat to work closely with the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat in the preparation for the twelfth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development to ensure fruitful discussion on the thematic cluster of issues on water, sanitation and human settlements;

15. *Encourages* Governments to participate at the appropriate level with representatives from relevant departments and agencies in water, sanitation and human settlements in the next review and policy sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

16. *Requests* donor countries to support experts in water, sanitation and human settlements from developing countries to participate in the next review and policy sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

17. *Invites* donor countries to contribute to the travel and participation of representatives of the developing countries in the second and future sessions of the World Urban Forum;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that modern conference management and documentation services, systems and technology are made available to the United Nations Office at Nairobi in order to permit the delivery, in an effective manner, of necessary services to the UN-Habitat and the other United Nations organs and organizations in Nairobi;

19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

20. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session an item entitled "Special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)".

United Nations A/C.2/58/L.32

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Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 91 (a)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international trade and development

Morocco:* draft resolution

International trade and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/182 of 20 December 2000, 56/178 of 21 December 2001 and 57/235 of 20 December 2002 on international trade and development,

Recalling also the Plan of Action adopted at the tenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in Bangkok from 12 to 19 February 2000,[1]

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development and the interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development,

Recalling the provisions of the United Nations Millennium Declaration[2] pertaining to trade and related development issues, as well as the outcomes of the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002,[3] and the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002,[4]

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] TD/390, part II.

[2] See resolution 55/2.

[3] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, and resolution 2, annex.

03-60433 (E) 101103

Recalling also its resolutions 57/250 of 20 December 2002 and 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, in which it invited the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as well as the Trade and Development Board, to contribute to the implementation and to review the progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits and invited the President of the Trade and Development Board to present the outcomes of such reviews to the Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that, to benefit fully from trade, which in many cases is the single most important external source of development financing, the establishment and enhancement of appropriate institutions and policies in developing countries, as well as in countries with economies in transition, are needed, and that, in this context, enhanced market access, balanced rules and well-targeted, sustainably financed technical assistance and capacity-building programmes for developing countries also play important roles,

Recognizing also that a fair and substantial share of the benefits from global economic prosperity and the multilateral trading system has not fully accrued to developing countries notwithstanding the fact that they have undertaken significant trade and investment liberalization unilaterally, regionally and multilaterally, both within and outside the context of structural adjustment programmes,

Recognizing further that the rights of countries over the use and management of their own genetic resources, as well as the protection of the associated traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous communities, must be protected and assured in order to stimulate social and economic development, in accordance with the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[5] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[6]

Taking note of concerns regarding the ramifications of certain security measures with respect to the freer flow of goods and peoples across borders, especially from developing countries,

Expressing its satisfaction with the in-depth review undertaken by the Trade and Development Board at its fiftieth session with respect to developments and issues in the post-Doha work programme of particular concern to developing countries, including the outcome of the Fifth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization,[7] and stressing its important contribution to an understanding of the actions required to help developing countries secure beneficial and meaningful integration into the multilateral trading system,

Taking note of the report of the Trade and Development Board[8] and the report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development,[9]

Welcoming the proposals made by the developing countries that are members of the World Trade Organization for implementing the work programme of the World Trade Organization, including in the areas of special and differential

[5] Ibid., resolution 1, annex.
[6] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.
[7] See A/58/15 (Part V), sect. II.B.
[8] A/58/15 (Parts I to V).
[9] A/58/414.

treatment, implementation-related issues and concerns, agriculture and non-agricultural market access,

1. *Reaffirms* the great importance of the multilateral trading system in promoting the objective set out in the Millennium Declaration[2] of ensuring an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading system in pursuit of economic growth and development, fairness and a level playing field as well as human development and poverty eradication goals, and reiterates its commitment to achieving that goal;

2. *Reiterates* the commitment made at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held in Doha from 9 to 14 November 2001,[10] to place development at the heart of the Doha work programme and to continue to make positive efforts to ensure that developing countries, especially the least developed among them, secure a share in the growth of world trade commensurate with the needs of their economic development;

3. *Expresses concern* about the lack of progress in the Doha negotiations and the lack of any effective and meaningful response to the concerns and interests of developing countries, as manifested by missed deadlines, inadequate treatment of development issues, including special and differential treatment and implementation-related issues and concerns, and unfinished business and imbalances from the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, as well as the slow pace of agricultural reform in developed countries;

4. *Also expresses its concern* about the setback at the Fifth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization and stresses the importance of redoubling efforts in working towards a successful, timely and development-oriented conclusion of the Doha negotiations no later than 1 January 2005 as set out in the Ministerial Declaration of the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization ("Doha Ministerial Declaration");[10]

5. *Further expresses its concern* about the adverse consequences that the setback of the Fifth Ministerial Conference may have for the multilateral trading system, including a possible surge in protectionist measures;

6. *Emphasizes* that bilateral and regional trade arrangements should contribute to the multilateral trading system;

7. *Expresses its concern* about the adoption of a number of unilateral actions that are not consistent with the rules of the World Trade Organization, harm the exports of all countries, in particular those of developing countries, and have a considerable bearing on the ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations and on the achievement and further enhancement of the development dimension of the trade negotiations;

8. *Considers*, in this respect, that the political will and commitment of the major trading partners to address the key development issues promptly and fully and focus on the core trade issues are essential for bringing the negotiations back on track;

9. *Underscores* the need for concerted international political will and efforts in addressing the imbalances and inequalities in the process of globalization and in

[10] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

trade negotiations by opening up developed country markets to the export products of particular interest to developing countries;

10. *Stresses* the importance of an open, transparent, inclusive and democratic process and of procedures that would allow for active participation by all members and enable them to have the vital interests of their peoples duly reflected in the outcome of trade negotiations;

11. *Also stresses* the need to place the interests and concerns of developing countries at the heart of the international trading system and to revive the faith of developing countries in the Doha work programme and, in this regard, calls upon all members of the World Trade Organization, particularly the developed countries, to engage in negotiations with a renewed sense of urgency and purpose and to redouble their efforts to achieve the following:

(a) The expeditious resolution of all the outstanding implementation issues, in accordance with paragraph 12 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration;

(b) A complete and irrevocable phase-out of all textile quotas by the end of 2004, in accordance with the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing, and a commitment not to replace them with other protectionist measures;

(c) The expeditious completion of the review of all provisions of special and differential treatment with a view to strengthening them and making them more precise, effective, operational and mandatory, especially in such agreements as the Anti-Dumping Code, the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade, the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and the Agreement on Trade-related Investment Measures, and the full reflection of special and differential treatment in new agreements;

(d) A substantial reduction in high tariffs, tariff peaks and tariff escalation, the elimination of all forms of export subsidies and trade-distorting domestic support in agriculture, and the expeditious adoption of appropriate modalities for reduction commitments in agriculture negotiations with effective special and differential treatment, in accordance with paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration;

(e) The positive consideration of trade-related issues pertaining to the commodity sector in the multilateral trading system, taking account of the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in this area and the report of the Meeting of Eminent Persons on Commodity Issues,[11] prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 57/236 of 20 December 2002, and continued work on commodities by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

(f) An effective solution to address the cotton initiative proposed by a group of African countries for the elimination of cotton subsidies, and compensation to affected low-income cotton-producing countries for losses incurred in terms of trade and export earnings;

[11] TD/B/50/11.

(g) Substantial progress on meaningful market access in the movement of natural persons (Mode 4) and in the areas of priority interest to developing countries in the services sector;

(h) Appropriate modalities for reduction or elimination commitments in negotiations on market access for non-agricultural products, as provided for in paragraph 16 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, in particular on products of export interest to developing countries, and taking into account the special needs and interests of developing and least developed country participants, including through less than full reciprocity in reduction commitments;

(i) Agreement on measures to effectively address the concerns of developing countries in respect of the erosion of preferences and the impact of liberalization on their tariff revenues, including through compensatory mechanisms;

(j) The review and, if necessary, revision of the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and the Agreement on Trade-related Investment Measures to integrate the development concerns of developing countries;

(k) The elimination of the abusive application of anti-dumping, sanitary and phytosanitary standards and other trade-distorting measures against products originating in developing countries, especially products that constitute a major proportion of their exports, and clarification and improvement of disciplines in the areas of anti-dumping, subsidies and countervailing measures, taking into account the needs of developing countries, including the least developed among them, while preserving the basic concepts, principles and effectiveness of those agreements and their instruments and objectives;

(l) The promotion of specific development goals in the areas of trade, debt and finance, and trade and transfer of technology through the working groups of the World Trade Organization;

(m) Capacity-building in the developing countries through the establishment of a capacity-building fund in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

(n) The evolution of a more transparent, inclusive and democratic decision-making process in the World Trade Organization;

12. *Reaffirms* that agriculture remains a fundamental and key sector for the overwhelming majority of developing countries and stresses that the successful conclusion of the Doha work programme depends largely on the success of agriculture negotiations;

13. *Also reaffirms* the need for the implementation of paragraph 4 of the Marrakesh Ministerial Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least Developed and Net Food-importing Countries;[12]

14. *Welcomes* the decision adopted by the General Council of the World Trade Organization on the implementation of paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and

[12] See *Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh, on 15 April 1994* (GATT Secretariat publication, Sales No. GATT 1994-7).

Public Health[13] to address the problems faced by countries with insufficient or no manufacturing capacities in the pharmaceutical sector in accessing medicines at affordable prices when combating epidemics of mass gravity, including HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, and invites all members to work towards an expeditious and permanent solution to the issue by, inter alia, amending the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights to ensure that the solution will be simple to use, sustainable, predictable and legally secure;

15. *Stresses* the importance of clarifying and improving disciplines and procedures under the existing provisions of the World Trade Organization applying to regional trade agreements in accordance with paragraph 29 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, taking into account the implications of these agreements for development, and urges the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with its mandates, to provide technical inputs in this respect;

16. *Reaffirms* the commitments made at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization and at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held at Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001,[14] and calls upon developed countries to provide bound duty-free, quota-free market access for all exports originating in the least developed countries;

17. *Welcomes* the approval of the accession of Cambodia and Nepal to the World Trade Organization, stresses the importance of facilitating the accession of all developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, that apply for membership in the World Trade Organization, bearing in mind paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution 55/182 and subsequent developments under the terms and conditions commensurate with their level of development, and calls for effective and faithful application of the aforementioned guidelines on accession of the least developed countries;

18. *Reaffirms* the commitment to actively pursue the work programme of the World Trade Organization with respect to addressing the trade-related issues and concerns affecting the fuller integration of small, vulnerable economies into the multilateral trading system in a manner commensurate with their special circumstances and in support of their efforts towards sustainable development, in accordance with paragraph 35 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration;

19. *Acknowledges* the seriousness of the concerns expressed in the Almaty Programme of Action adopted at the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation,[15] held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on 28 and 29 August 2003, and stresses the need for the special problems and needs of landlocked developing countries, in particular those stipulated in paragraph 33 of the Almaty Programme of Action, to be effectively addressed by the relevant international organizations and donors within a multi-stakeholder approach;

20. *Notes* the health and environment-related measures that have an impact on exports, stresses that the adoption or enforcement of any measures necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health should not be applied in a manner that

[13] WT/L/540. Available on the Internet at http://docsonline.wto.org.

[14] See A/CONF.191/11 and 12.

[15] A/CONF.202/3, annex I.

would constitute arbitrary or unjustified discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade and, in this regard, stresses also the importance of providing capacity-building support for developing countries so as to enable them to put in place the appropriate measures necessary for meeting agreed international standards and for increasing their participation in the work of the relevant international standards-setting organizations;

21. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue its work, within its mandate, on trade-related issues and policies, including the interaction between trade and competition policy, the relationship between trade and investment, and trade facilitation and, in this connection, urges countries and the United Nations system to support the budget and activities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

22. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the renewed and increased cooperation between the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Trade Organization as well as with the joint efforts to provide trade-related technical assistance and calls for a further strengthening of this cooperation;

23. *Urges*, in this regard, donors and other countries in a position to do so to continue to provide the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with the resources necessary to deliver effective and demand-driven assistance to developing countries, especially the least developed countries, to countries with economies in transition and to small and vulnerable economies, as well as to continue and enhance their contributions to the trust funds of the Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries and the Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme and to the activities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development/World Trade Organization International Trade Centre;

24. *Stresses* the importance of continuing and enhancing the implementation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Programme of Capacity-building and Technical Cooperation for Developing Countries, Especially the Least Developed Countries, and Economies in Transition, in Support of their Participation in the World Trade Organization Doha Work Programme,[16] in accordance with the Technical Cooperation Strategy for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development adopted by the Trade and Development Board at its fiftieth session;[17]

25. *Expresses its appreciation* for the important work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in enhancing understanding of the complex issues at the interface of trade and environment, from the development perspective, calls upon the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue and strengthen this work, including its contribution to the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and welcomes the cooperation on trade, environment and development issues among the secretariats of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, World Trade Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and United Nations Environment Programme, in particular in the context of the capacity-building task force of the United Nations Environment Programme/United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on

[16] See UNCTAD/RMS/TCS/1.

[17] A/58/15 (Part V), chap. I, decision 478 (L), annex.

trade, environment and development, and other relevant international organizations and civil society, particularly in the field of technical cooperation and capacity-building;

26. *Encourages* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue its work on development benchmarks of the international trading system and trade negotiations in cooperation with other relevant international organizations and to report to the General Assembly regularly;

27. *Takes note* of the substantive item of the provisional agenda of the eleventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,[18] to be held in São Paulo, Brazil, from 13 to 18 June 2004, entitled "Enhancing coherence between national development strategies and global economic processes towards economic growth and development, particularly of developing countries", as well as its sub-theme "Assuring development gains from the international trading system and trade negotiations", and in this context stresses the importance of strengthening the role and mandate of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on trade and development;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution and on developments in the multilateral trading system, under the sub-item entitled "International trade and development".

[18] A/58/15 (Part V), annex II.

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A/C.2/58/L.33

General Assembly

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7 November 2003

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Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 91 (a)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international trade and development

Morocco:* draft resolution

Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[1] which states, inter alia, that no State may use or encourage the use of unilateral economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights,

Bearing in mind the general principles governing the international trading system and trade policies for development contained in relevant resolutions, rules and provisions of the United Nations and the World Trade Organization,

Recalling its resolutions 44/215 of 22 December 1989, 46/210 of 20 December 1991, 48/168 of 21 December 1993, 50/96 of 20 December 1995, 52/181 of 18 December 1997, 54/200 of 22 December 1999 and 56/179 of 21 December 2001,

Gravely concerned that the use of unilateral coercive economic measures adversely affects the economy and development efforts of developing countries in particular and has a general negative impact on international economic cooperation and on worldwide efforts to move towards a non-discriminatory and open multilateral trading system,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

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1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Urges* the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use of unilateral coercive economic measures against developing countries that are not authorized by relevant organs of the United Nations or are inconsistent with the principles of international law as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and that contravene the basic principles of the multilateral trading system;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the imposition of measures of this nature and to study the impact of such measures on the affected countries, including the impact on trade and development;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

[2] A/58/301.

United Nations A/C.2/58/L.34

General Assembly

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10 November 2003

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Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 102
Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

Morocco:* draft resolution

Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/279 of 12 July 2001, in which it endorsed the Brussels Declaration[1] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[2] and its resolution 57/276 of 20 December 2002 on the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

Reaffirming its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, by which it adopted the Millennium Declaration, in particular its paragraph 15 in which the heads of State and Government undertook to address the special needs of the least developed countries,

Recalling Economic and Social Council decision 2001/320 of 24 October 2001, in which it decided to establish a regular sub-item entitled "Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010",

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/17 of 22 July 2003, in which the Council took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries,[3]

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 2003/287 of 24 July 2003, in which the Council adopted the theme "Resource mobilization and enabling

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/CONF.191/12.

[2] A/CONF.191/11.

[3] A/58/86-E/2003/81.

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environment for poverty eradication in the context of the implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010", as the theme of its high-level segment of 2004,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General,[3]

1. *Expresses its deep concern* over the weak implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[2] and expresses its expectation of more vigorous implementation by all partners;

2. *Reiterates* that the Programme of Action offers a framework for partnership, based on mutual commitments by least developed countries and their developed partners to undertake concrete actions for the implementation of all the measures set out in the Programme of Action;

3. *Calls* on the development partners of the least developed countries, including multilateral financial institutions, to honour their commitments regarding the effective and expeditious implementation of the Programme of Action;

4. *Urges* the developed countries that have not yet done so to make concrete efforts to implement effectively their commitments on official development assistance to the least developed countries, as contained in paragraph 83 of the Programme of Action;

5. *Urges* the least developed countries and their development partners to make the Programme of Action an effective tool for the implementation of the poverty reduction strategies at the national level for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

6. *Invites* the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions and all other international organizations, within their respective mandates, to support, as a priority, the implementation of the Programme of Action, including programmes of financial and technical cooperation devoted to the least developed countries in support of their national development programmes, including their poverty reduction strategies;

7. *Stresses* the need for the effective implementation of the Programme of Action and its annual assessment at the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council, and recognizes in this regard the critical importance of the participation of the least developed countries in the assessment process of the Programme of Action;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to defray the cost of the participation of two government representatives from each least developed country in the annual assessment of the Programme of Action by the Economic and Social Council;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures, with the full participation of regional economic commissions and relevant United Nations bodies, to support the participation of the least developed countries in international meetings, as well as in their preparation and consultation processes;

10. *Stresses* the urgent need for the mobilization of extrabudgetary resources for the implementation of the Programme of Action, invites, in this regard, contributions from multilateral and bilateral donors, and requests the Secretary-General to seek funding from all possible sources for this purpose;

11. *Emphasizes* the importance of coordinating action within the United Nations system for the implementation of the Programme of Action, and calls on the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States to fulfil its functions in accordance with resolution 56/227 of 24 December 2001;

12. *Calls* on the Secretary-General to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual progress report on the implementation of the Programme of Action in a more analytical and results-oriented way by putting greater emphasis on concrete results and indicating the progress achieved in its implementation.

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Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 101
Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and of the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly

Morocco:* draft resolution

Rules of procedure of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977, by which it established the Commission on Human Settlements and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat),

Recalling also its resolution 56/206 of 21 December 2001, by which it transformed the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) into the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the Commission on Human Settlements into the Governing Council of UN-Habitat as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly,

Recalling further paragraph 2 of section IA of its resolution 56/206, in which it decided that the Governing Council should propose, for consideration by the General Assembly, the new rules of procedure of the Governing Council, on the basis of the rules of procedure of the Commission on Human Settlements,

Bearing in mind paragraphs 3, 7 and 8 of section IA of its resolution 56/206,

Having considered the recommendations of the Governing Council as contained in its resolution 19/1 of 9 May 2003,[1] including the oral statement by the Chairman of the Working Group on the Rules of Procedure of the Governing

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 8* (A/58/8), annex I.

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Council,[2] as contained in the report of the Governing Council at its nineteenth session,

Adopts the rules of procedure of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) as annexed to Governing Council resolution 19/1.

[2] Ibid., annex II, appendix IV.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 103
Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Oman, Palestine,* Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen: draft resolution

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 57/269 of 20 December 2002, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/59 of 24 July 2003,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[1] to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Expressing its concern at the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of the natural resources of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/250.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

Expressing its concern also at the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of agricultural land and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian Territory during the recent period, including the uprooting of a vast number of olive trees,

Aware of the detrimental impact of the Israeli settlements on Palestinian and other Arab natural resources, especially the confiscation of land and the forced diversion of water resources, and of the dire economic and social consequences in this regard,

Aware also of the detrimental impact on Palestinian natural resources of the expansionist wall being constructed by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and of its grave effect on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming the need for the immediate resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 425 (1978) and 1397 (2002), the principle of land for peace and the Quartet Road Map to a Permanent Two-State Solution to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict, and for the achievement of a final settlement on all tracks,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan,[2]

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water;

2. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, cause loss or depletion of or endanger the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan;

3. *Recognizes* the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, loss or depletion of, or danger to, their natural resources, and expresses the hope that this issue will be dealt with in the framework of the final status negotiations between the Palestinian and Israeli sides;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to include in the agenda of its fifty-ninth session the item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources".

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[2] A/58/75-E/2003/21.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 93 (c)
Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: international migration and development

Morocco:* draft resolution

International migration and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development adopted at Cairo,[1] in particular chapter X on international migration, and the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action, set out in the annex to General Assembly resolution S-21/2 of 2 July 1999, in particular section II.C on international migration, as well as the relevant provisions contained in the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development,[2] the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development,[3] the Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women[4] and the outcome documents of the twenty-fourth[5] and twenty-fifth[6] special sessions of the General Assembly,

Recalling also its resolutions 49/127 of 19 December 1994, 50/123 of 20 December 1995, 52/189 of 18 December 1997, 54/212 of 22 December 1999 and 56/203 of 21 February 2001 on international migration and development, as well as Economic and Social Council decision 1995/313 of 27 July 1995,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. 1, resolution 1, annex.

[2] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

[4] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. 1, resolution 1, annex II.

[5] Resolution S-24/2, annex.

[6] Resolution S-25/2, annex.

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Reaffirming the continuing validity of the principles set forth in the international instruments regarding the protection of human rights, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[7] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[8] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[9] the Convention on the Rights of the Child[10] and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, which entered into force in July 2003,[11]

Recalling that heads of State and Government at the United Nations Millennium Summit resolved to take measures, inter alia, to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and their families, to eliminate the increasing acts of racism and xenophobia in many societies and to promote greater harmony and tolerance in all societies,

Reaffirming that the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council should carry out their respective responsibilities as entrusted to them in the Charter of the United Nations, as well as by the relevant United Nations conferences of the 1990s, in the formulation of policies and the provision of guidance to and coordination of United Nations activities in the field of population and development, including activities on international migration,

Noting the need for the relevant United Nations organizations and other international organizations to enhance their financial and technical support to developing countries to ensure that migration contributes to development,

Taking note of the views of Member States on the question of convening a United Nations conference on international migration, its scope, form and agenda, and noting that despite the low number of respondents to the survey of the Secretariat, the majority of respondents are in favour of the holding of the conference,

Aware that, among other important factors, both domestic and international, the widening economic and social gap between and among many countries and the marginalization of some countries in the global economy, due in part to the uneven impact of the benefits of globalization and liberalization, have contributed to large flows of people between and among countries, often imposing an additional burden on developing countries, and to the intensification of the complex phenomenon of international migration,

Aware also that, in spite of the existence of an already established body of principles, there is a need to enhance international cooperation on migration issues and make further efforts to ensure that the human rights and dignity of all migrants and their families, in particular of female workers, are respected and protected,

Noting that an overall commitment to multiculturalism provides a context for effective integration of migrants, prevents discrimination and promotes solidarity and tolerance in the receiving societies,

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[7] Resolution 217 A (III).
[8] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.
[9] Resolution 34/180, annex.
[10] Resolution 44/25, annex.
[11] Resolution 45/158, annex.

Recognizing the impact of brain drain on economic and social development in developing countries and emphasizing the need for further studies and analysis of its effects on development in the context of globalization,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[12]

2. *Urges* Member States and the United Nations system to continue strengthening international cooperation and arrangements at all levels in the area of international migration and development in order to address all aspects of migration and to maximize the benefits of international migration to migrants;

3. *Calls upon* all relevant bodies, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other relevant intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations, within their continuing mandated activities, to continue to address the issue of international migration and development, with a view to integrating migration issues, including gender perspective, in a more coherent way within the broader context of the implementation of agreed economic and social development goals;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with relevant bodies, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other relevant intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations, to continue convening regular meetings in order to coordinate activities regarding international migration, identify critical issues and discuss future steps;

5. *Takes note* of the initiatives undertaken by Member States to continue to identify the many dimensions of international migration and development in order to better understand international migration processes and their linkages with globalization and development, address the root causes of international migration, analyse the gaps and shortcomings in the current approaches, maximize the benefits of international migration and strengthen international, regional and subregional cooperation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue exploring possibilities for the holding of a United Nations conference on international migration and development;

7. *Decides* to hold in 2004 a high-level dialogue, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations, on international migration and development, to address the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development and to identify appropriate ways and means to maximize its developmental benefits and minimize its negative impacts, and requests the President of the General Assembly to conduct consultations with Member States on the organizational aspects and other details of the high-level dialogue;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution that will, inter alia, provide an update on relevant activities within the United Nations system concerning international migration and development, report on progress in coordinating such activities through regular coordination meetings and other processes, review major initiatives of Member States to increase understanding and strengthen cooperation in the area of international migration and development and suggest action-oriented options for the consideration of the Assembly;

[12] A/58/98.

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session the sub-item entitled "International migration and development".